

**Regional Symposium on “Strengthening Capacities of Public  
Institutions and Developing Partnerships for the SDGs”**

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**“Public Institutions and their Cross-Cutting Roles  
in SDG Implementation”**



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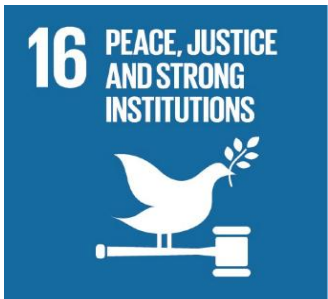


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# Goal 16 commits to promoting effective, accountable and inclusive institutions - critical to realize the SDGs

- 1** People's vision of the future is crystallized in institutions and translated into concrete programmes of action.
- 2** In the absence of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, none of the SDGs will be realized.
- 3** Effective institutions are essential to deliver quality services to people, including justice, education, health, sanitation, etc.
- 4** Inclusive institutions are essential to enable people's participation in decision-making processes and service delivery
- 5** Accountable institutions are essential to strengthen integrity and curb corruption, which is a major impediment to SDG realization





# Institutional Arrangements for SDGs

- There is no single model.
- *Creation of new institutional arrangements*, such as national SD commissions (Germany) or inter-ministerial committees. Bangladesh, Japan, Nepal and Pakistan created a new cross-sectoral commission or committees.
- *New mandates to existing institutions*. It is the Gross National Happiness Commission in Bhutan or the National Institution for Transforming India Aayog in India.
- *Establishment of entities within the office of the Head of State or Government to spur implementation* (Mexico)
- In some other countries, a ministry or other institution leads and coordinates implementation.



# Key Elements for Implementation:

- Leadership at the highest level
- Understanding of existing institutional architecture and engagement of institutions around each SDG and targets
- Integrating and coordinating actions of all parts of government for implementation (horizontal and vertical coherence)
- Mobilizing local governments and authorities, parliaments for budgeting, and public servants
- Sustainable development not as an additional policy but as the foundation for Government frameworks.



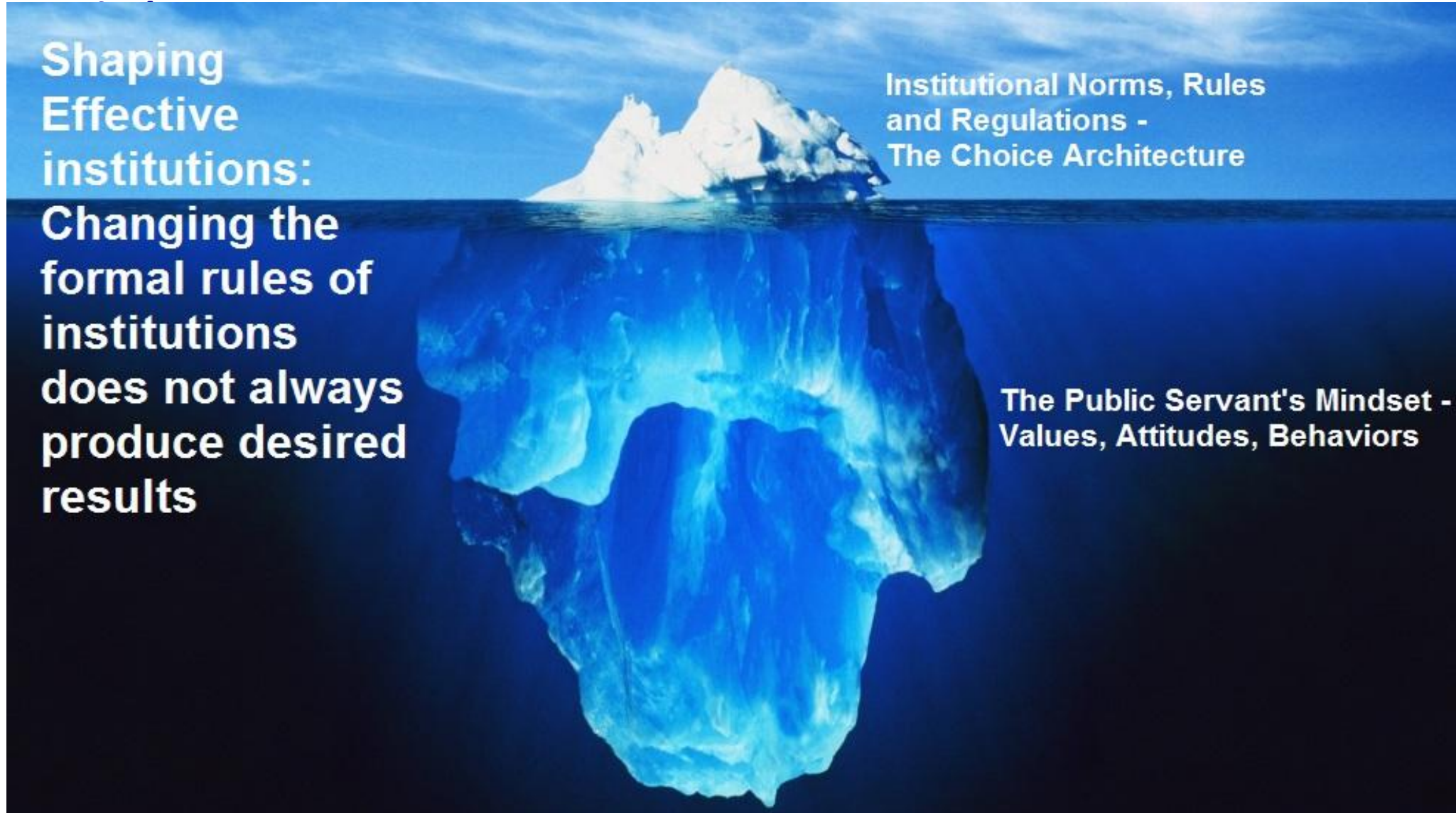
# Lessons learned

- Increasing awareness of the 2030 Agenda's commitments
- There is less understanding of how to implement the goals. Implementation is the challenge.
- Individual and institutional capacity become a fundamental element to implement the SDGs.
- Better understanding of how institutions change is necessary.
- It is important to transform institutional architectures, but it is even more important to transform mindsets.





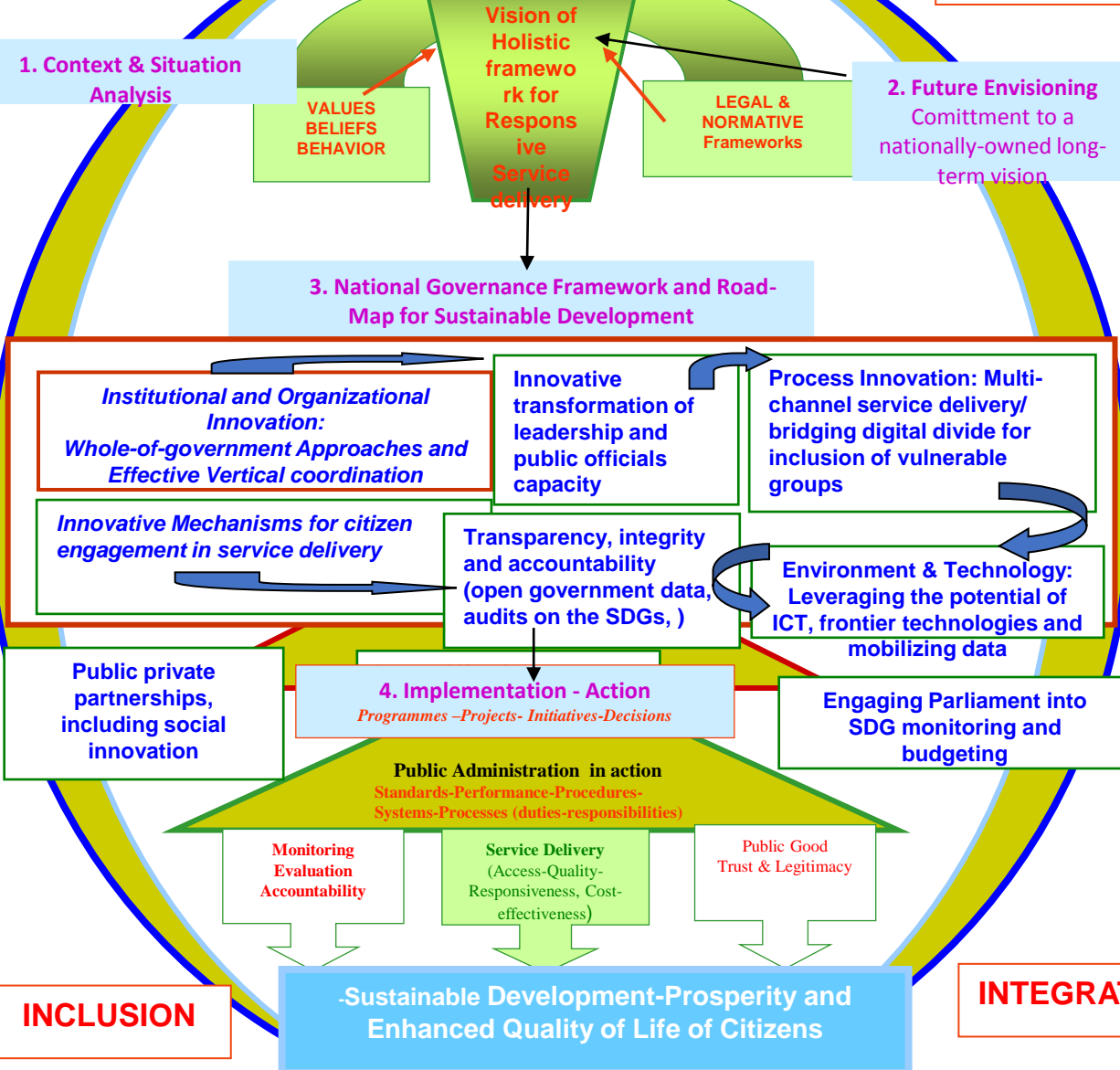
## Challenge of Promoting Effective Institutions: Changing Public Servants'





## TRANSFORMATION

## LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND



## A Holistic Approach: WHAT and WHY?

- (1) Given that challenges are cross-cutting and require holistic responses, innovation should not only be seen as a single practice, but as a process to transform government to better respond to its citizens' needs and aspirations.
- (2) In this sense, innovation can be defined and measured in terms of quality and degrees of transformation in relation to context specific sustainable development goals and citizens' aspirations.
- (3) It is, therefore, essential to address in an integrated and holistic manner strengthening institutional frameworks, processes and mechanisms, leadership and HR capacities, ICT development and knowledge sharing, innovative channels to engage citizens and partners to deliver services equitably and effectively.



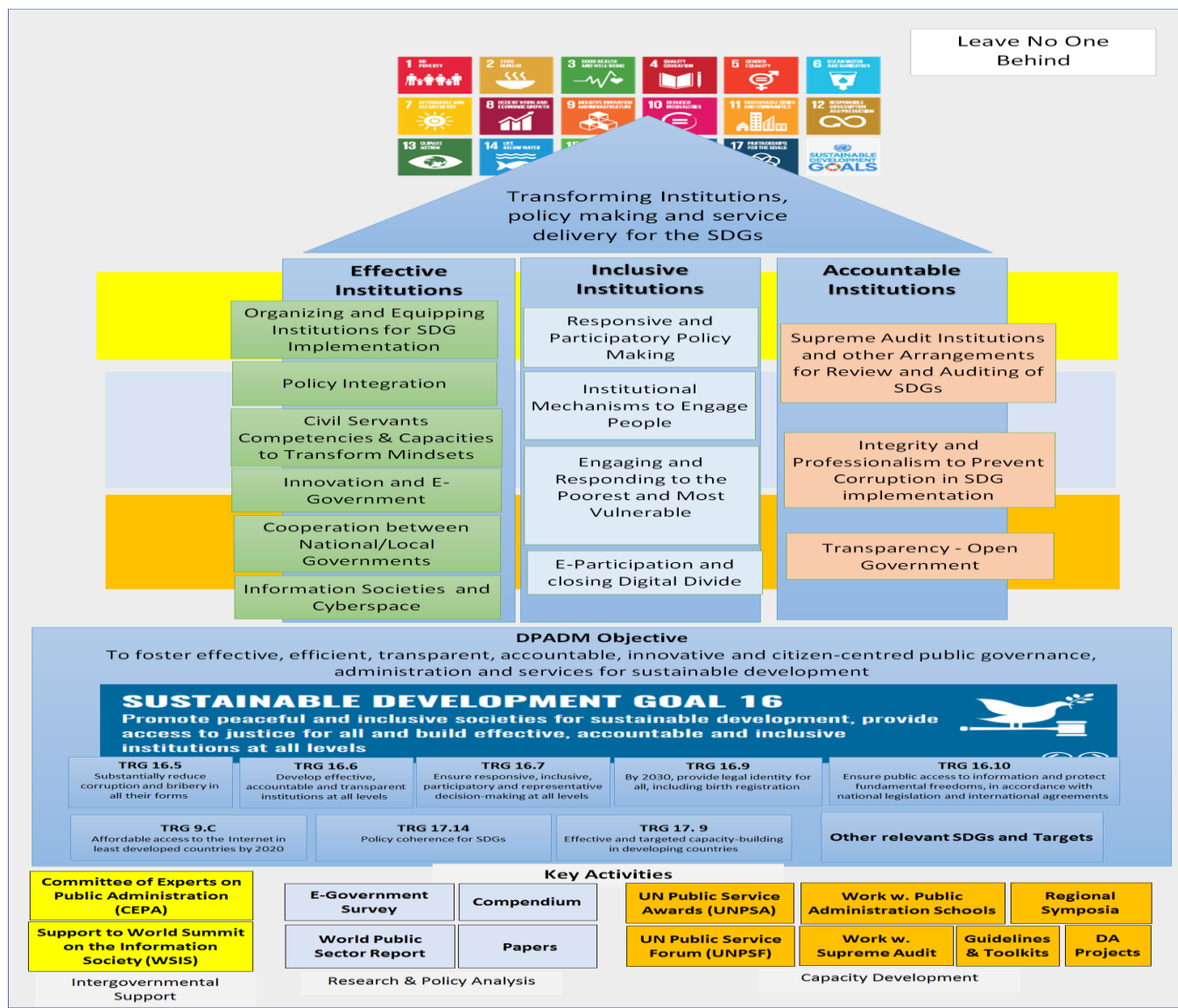


# What new capacities are required to implement the SDGs?

- ✓ **Inclusive institutions and integrated approaches** – strengthening whole-of-government approaches and mechanisms that support inclusive and integrated policies and public service delivery.
- ✓ **Policy coherence** – strengthening national analytical and quantitative capacities to conduct cross-sectoral analyses and identify policy options that help achieve national goals.
- ✓ **Social inclusion** – providing visibility to disadvantaged groups to give them a voice in national policymaking and implementation.
- ✓ **Evidence-based policy** – modernizing statistical systems to increase national production and access to quality and disaggregated data for policy formulation
- ✓ **Means of implementation** – strengthening capacities of national systems to mobilize resources for sustainable development.

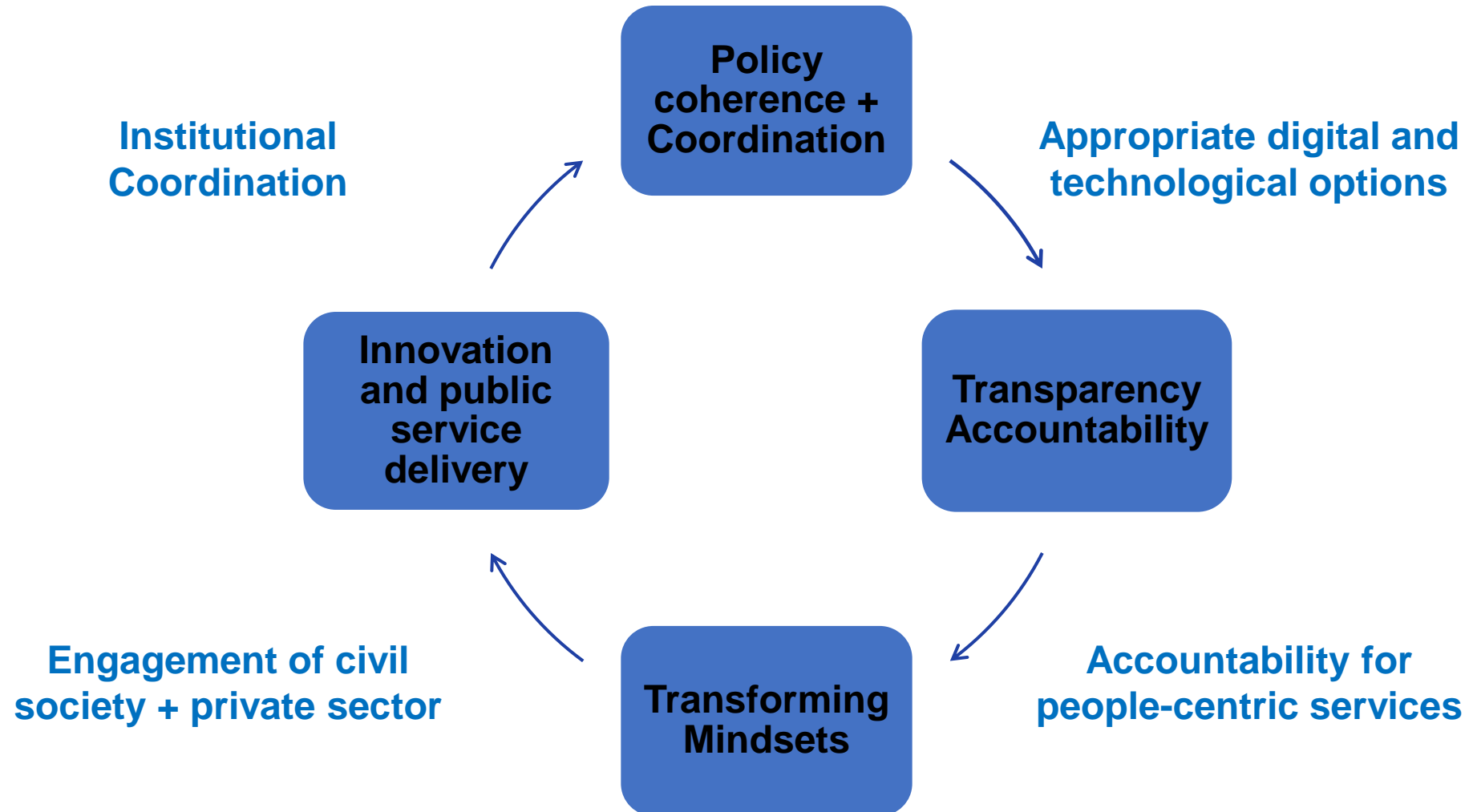


# Alignment of the work of the Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government to the SDGs



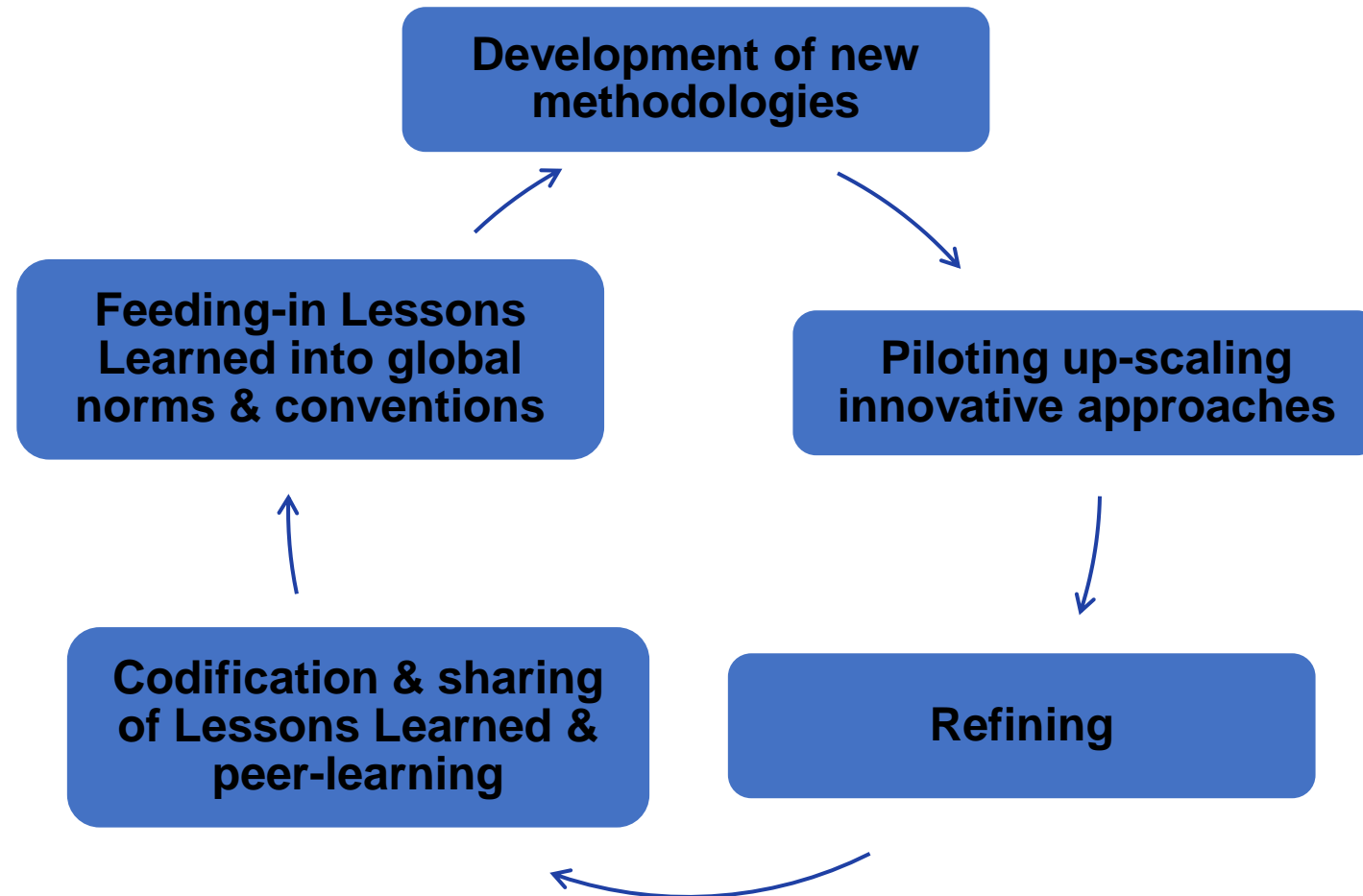


# Global initiative on capacity building in support of Goal 16, with a focus on effective, accountable and inclusive institutions





# Capacity Development Approach: Linking normative work to the country level





# Thank you

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